

and particular pains had been taken to make it respectful in its language. And, he said his constituents had written to him requesting him to remind the members of the convention that they should be a little more respectful in their language towards the people. He and his constituents considered that the members of the convention were the servants of the people, and if disrespectful language must be tolerated on either side, they claimed that the masters should use it towards their servants. Pretty smart folks up in Ashtabula—"some pumpkins," too.

Mr. Clark presented a petition from some of his constituents asking that a clause be inserted in the new constitution acknowledging the existence of a Supreme Being, that the Scriptures and the book of *Mormons* are written by Divine Inspiration, that those who do not thus believe in religion be ineligible to hold office, and that religion and morality need constitutional protection against the devices of infidels and unbelievers.

Mr. Ewart presented a petition asking that the State of Ohio be divided into two States, that officers be made to perform the Royal law, and various other non-sensical things.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted to the convention their report, which was laid on the table to be printed.

They also reported back to the convention a petition on the subject of capital punishment, recommending that no constitutional provision be made on that subject, but that it be left to the Legislature, upon which some discussion arose. Some members wanted the matter referred to a select committee with instructions to report in favor of abolishing capital punishment.

Mr. Lawrence wanted to eradicate from among our favored people, that last relic of barbarism—he thought it a disgrace to the statute book of any civilized and law-abiding people.

Judges Holt and Collins thought differently. They were of opinion that the community should be protected from the murderer, as well as from the depredations of the thief and the robber, and that, too, in a more effectual manner. The subject was referred to a select committee of five without instructions.

The convention then went into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on corporations, other than corporations for banking, and spent the balance of the day discussing the first section, which reads as follows:

"The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers."

Mr. Stenberry, and some others, wanted to strike out the section, arguing that such a provision was not practicable even though it might be desirable in principle.

Mr. Norris, the chairman of the committee, defended the section with much ability. He was opposed to all special legislation, and would not grant one corporation or association of men more privileges than another, but would have all treated alike, and governed by a general law.

An amendment to add to the end of the section—"except for municipal purposes," and also an amendment to add—"except where a right of way may be granted," were rejected, and before coming to a vote on the motion to strike out the section, the convention adjourned.

Yours, &c., ZED.

COLUMBUS, June 10.

Very little business was done to-day, and hence my letter is necessarily short. Judge Swan presented a memorial this morning, on the inequality and injustice of the Homestead exemption law.

Mr. Cook, of Portage, presented a petition asking that all the members of our commonwealth, without regard to color or sex, may be allowed equal rights and privileges, both political and social; and another petition asking that the rest of mankind may be allowed the same privileges, without regard to complexion or race.

The balance of the day was spent discussing the report of the committee on corporations, without making any material amendments to it. The first section, of which I spoke in my last letter, was discussed till noon, and all the amendments that were offered to it were voted down, and the section retained as it was reported; so that "the Legislature of Ohio shall never pass any special act conferring corporate powers."

The discussion during the afternoon was upon the individual liability of corporations for the debts of their respective corporations. The Report, inasmuch as it was a compromise between the Democratic and Whig members of the committee, only provided that "Debt from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law."

A motion was made by Mr. Reemelin to strike out the word "such," and insert "the," which appears like a small amendment, but it would make a very material difference in the meaning. But no vote was taken on it.

Yours, &c., ZED.

COLUMBUS, June 11.

The convention transacted no business to-day, unless you would denominate speech making, "business."

The usual number of petitions were presented concerning liquor, negroes, women, &c.; and one on another subject, which, by the way, was decidedly the best thing which has yet come before the convention in the shape of a petition. It came from Muskingum county, and was presented by Judge Stillwell. Its signers stated that they had been watching, with much solicitude, the proceedings of the convention, and had come to the deliberate conclusion that there was too much "dog-whipping" going on in it; and they admonished the members to quit making speeches and abusing each other, and to go to work forthwith, in good earnest, and make a good constitution.

The report of the committee on corporations was then taken up again in committee of the whole, and the individual liability principle as applicable to corporations other than corporations for banking, was discussed till noon without coming to a vote on it. It now assumes a party aspect, the democrats advocating the individual liability to its fullest extent, and the whigs opposing it. Able speeches have been made on both sides, Judge Hitchcock, Mr. Stenberry, and others on the whig side, and Messrs. Norris, Reemelin, and others, on the democratic side.

At noon to-day, Judge E. Vance announced the adjournment of the convention.

of the Revolution, who died at his residence in Butler county on Saturday last, in the 87th year of his age.

Judge Vance paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased in a eulogy on his many excellent qualities and virtues, both as a public servant and a private citizen, after which he offered a few resolutions expressive of the deep sensibility with which the members of the convention had heard of the death of one of the old pioneers and fathers of the State, which were unanimously adopted; and as a further token of respect for the memory of the deceased, The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Yours, ZED.

COLUMBUS, June 12.

Three petitions were presented in the convention this morning, one praying that the new constitution may embrace a clause forever prohibiting the issuing or circulation of any paper money in this State; one in favor of capital punishment, or rather that no provision may be made in the constitution on that subject; and one asking that married women may have exclusive control of their separate property, and that the property of women shall not be taxed unless they are allowed to vote.

The balance of the day was spent in Committee of the Whole, discussing the 3d section of the report of the committee on Corporations, the same question which I informed you was under discussion on Monday last still being the topic. A great many speeches were made on both sides of the question, and some very able ones. The speakers in favor of the individual liability principle to its fullest extent were Messrs. Humphreysville, Reemelin, Kirkwood and Runney, and those in favor of the principle to a limited extent—only to the amount of stock subscribed—were Messrs. Archbold, Dorsey, Judge Swan and others.

The report of that committee is a short one, but I should not be surprised if the whole of this week should be spent discussing it. We may get a vote on the individual liability question to-morrow.

At noon to-day, the President laid before the convention a communication from the Mayor of Zanesville, enclosing the proceedings of a meeting of their city council, inviting the members of the convention to adjourn its sittings from Columbus to that place.

COLUMBUS, June 13.

This morning was the first for at least two weeks that the convention was not visited with a flood of petitions. None came to-day.

After the reading of the journal this morning, about an hour was spent in a very unprofitable and foolish discussion.

One of the standing rules requires on a call of the convention, (which is sometimes necessary to be had in order to ascertain how many members are present) the absentees shall be noted on the journal. A call was had at the commencement of the afternoon session on yesterday, and a great many members being found absent, their names went upon the journal, and on learning that fact this morning, the tender feelings of some members were most terribly stirred up. It was the first application of the rule, and it did not operate satisfactorily by any means. Hence, several attempts were made to change the rule, which failed; then came attempt after attempt to have the names expunged from the journal, which also failed. The jest of the matter was, that the very members who manufactured and advocated the adoption of the rule were the ones who got caught by it.

The President laid before the convention a communication from the Mayor of the town of Mt. Vernon, endorsing the proceedings of a meeting of their town council, inviting the convention to adjourn its sittings to that place in case a removal from Columbus shall be determined upon.

The committee of the whole then resumed the consideration of the 3d section of the report of the committee on corporations, and spent the whole day in discussing the individual liability principle as applicable to corporations, the same question which has been under consideration ever since Monday morning last. Most of the discussion was instructive and interesting, which I presume you will acknowledge when you read the debates.

Just before the adjournment this evening, a vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Ranny, to make corporations individually liable for twice the amount of stock subscribed, which was carried by a vote of 43 to 33.

A vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Reemelin, to apply the individual liability to its fullest extent—to make every stockholder individually responsible for all of the debts of their respective corporations—and the same was lost by a vote of 36 yeas to 40 nays. Yours, ZED.

Report of the Committee on Corporations.

The following report was submitted to the Convention on the first inst. It relates to corporations other than those for banking;

1st. The Legislature shall pass no special act, conferring corporate powers.

2d. Corporations may be formed under general laws but all general laws passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time, or repealed: Provided, On such repeal, the property or credits legally acquired by any corporation shall vest in the individual corporations, subject to the liability of the corporation.

3d. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporations and other means as may be prescribed by law: Provided, The liability of each corporation or shareholder, shall never be less than the amount of stock in any corporation by him or her subscribed.

4th. The property of corporations shall forever be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals.

5th. The right of way may be granted by general laws to corporations: Provided, The same shall not be appropriated to the use of incorporation until full compensation therefor be made in money, irrespective of any benefit or advantage to the owner from any improvement proposed by such corporation; and provided further, the amount of compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, in a court of record, or shall be prescribed by law.

6th. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages by general laws and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessment and contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

S. F. NORRIS,
B. STANTON,
CHAS. REEMELIN.

THE INQUIRER.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND, EDITOR.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR.

REUBEN WOOD.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

Miss E. D.'s poetic effusion will hardly do for publication. The subject, however, is a favorite one with the ladies, a great many at least, and the plot is well designed. We always make due allowance, of course, for "first attempts," for we remember with remarkable distinctness our own first attempt at composition.

The Territories and the Compromise.

Not long since, has it been, that a prominent man of the democratic party, was denounced by the whigs for entertaining certain sentiments, and promulgating certain doctrines relative to slavery in the territories, &c. The cry of the whigs in the north was so universal against Gen. Cass; the rattle of Wilmot Proviso musketry so incessant, the roar of Wilmot Proviso artillery so deafening and the charges of Wilmot Proviso castles so fearful, that the south became frightened, and many really thought their "peculiar institutions" in danger. Mr. Cass stood upon the lofty ground that the slavery question should be left alone in the territories by Congress; that the people when they formed states, and made their constitutions would settle the matter; that its agitation could result in no good to the Union, but that the excitement in regard to it among the ultraists of the north and south might extend to the masses and create a bad feeling between these two sections of the Union, which would do a deal of harm; that whatever law Congress might pass in regard to the institution of slavery in the territories, when they were formed into States, their inhabitants would say whether it should or should not exist in them; and it was therefore foolishly wasting the people's money to spend so much time in discussing the propriety of passing a law which could have but a temporary effect, and do no good while in force. At the same time Gen. Cass knew, as did every intelligent man who thought upon the subject, that very few, if any more slave states could ever be made, if we except the dividing and sub-dividing of Texas. That restless, indomitable spirit of enterprise and perseverance; that penchant for diving into and hewing down the forest which so eminently characterize the people of the northern or free States, he knew would carry them westward, and that they would inevitably stamp the character of a country before the southern people, with their cumbersome slaves, would scarcely think of emigrating. Nor was this all. The free states increased in population twice as rapidly as the southern states, and even were there no difference in the character of the people, one would naturally conclude that a greater number would emigrate from the free states than from the southern states, because of the greater number of inhabitants.

But, as we remarked, Gen. Cass with this common-sense view of the matter was condemned by the whig party. That was two years ago. Time brings a change. Let us see what that party does now. Hear the Cincinnati Gazette, in commenting on Mr. Clay's attack on the President.

"And the President, in view of a speedy and final settlement of the slavery question, and to put a stop to all agitation in Congress and out of it, recommended that the question of the admission and rejection of slavery be referred to the people themselves, when they shall come to form a State constitution."

Surely that plan for the adjustment of this question is the best, which takes the subject of slavery out of the political arena, and extinguishes it, if possible, as a political issue in the party contests of the time. And surely, in this respect, the plan of the President is far superior to any other yet suggested—for it leaves nothing behind to agitate about—it gives finality to that vexed question—the one great wound—and insures the healing of all other wounds so graphically described by the great "commoner."

This is what the opposers of Gen. Cass in the last Presidential canvass think now of the principles then advocated by that great champion of democracy. Whig "ground and lofty tumbling" we are somewhat used to, but we were hardly prepared for this. Unfortunately, this recommendation by the government, of Gen. Cass' policy comes too late. Had Gen. Cass been elected to the Presidency, the south would have been reconciled by his wise course—knowing that the territories would be left alone by Congress, and this squabble about compromise, which is costing us thousands of dollars per day, and keeping up other important and urgent business bad, would have been averted. The time having passed for Gen. Cass' plan to do any good—things having gone too far to bring about a re-action, the government suddenly discovers that to let the slavery question alone in the territories, and permit the people to settle it, as they would undoubtedly do anyhow, when a state constitution was to be formed, would be decidedly the best policy for Congress to pursue.

Mr. Clay and the Administration. Two years ago Henry Clay was tripped under foot by the whig slaughter-house convention, at Philadelphia, they threw principle away and took expediency. Where is Mr. Clay now? He occupies a prouder position than he has occupied since the last war with Great Britain; surrounded by hosts of friends, admitted by even his political opponents; he is even more potential with the masses than the weak and inexperienced government that Mr. Clay's down-

The Crops. The crops last year being short, anxiety is manifested in community for the result of this year's gathering, as upon an abundant harvest depends in a great measure the prosperity of our country. There is very little surplus flour now in the country, and prices are now about the same in the east as in the west, and any failure in the wheat crops would be severely felt.

Until recently very favorable accounts have been given of the prospects of the crops of wheat, from all parts of the country. We learn now, however, that the drought has injured it to some extent, in portions of this State and Indiana, and on the sandy, dry lands of Michigan, it is probably ruined.

In other portions of the country the crops look well, and harvest will only be put back a little later by the backward spring.

As yet there is nothing to cause alarm in regard to an abundant harvest.

We had quite a generous rain on Saturday, which we hope has revived the crops, and the vegetable kingdom generally.

Very gloomy accounts of the tobacco crop reaches us from S. Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, owing to the dry weather.

In Lawrence county complaints have been made of cheat appearing to a great extent among the wheat, though we hear of such complaints from no other quarter.

Congress.

The members of Congress appear to have gotten about through with debating the Omnibus Bill. An amendment in effect the same as the Wilmot Proviso, has been voted down in the Senate, and another, declaring the Constitution in force in the territories, was adopted on the same day. Various other motions have been made and so decided as to give signs of the passage of the bill, and we may now look for a decisive vote on the main question before long.

A man named John S. Dunn, was arrested and lodged in jail in Chillicothe, on Thursday, for having borrowed a horse and buggy some nine years ago, of Mr. Day, and forgetting to return it or himself either.

The well known authoress of the Scottish Chiefs, and many other standard novels, Miss Jane Porter, died at the residence of her brother, Bristol England, on the 23d ult., from an attack of pulmonary apoplexy. She was in her 74th year, and retained to her last her intellectual faculties unimpaired, and also her cheerfulness of disposition for which she had been admired during her long life.

Gody's Lady's Book for July has been received. It contains several beautiful engravings and any number of well written articles from distinguished contributors.

We rejoice to see again that excellent paper, the Chillicothe Advertiser, on our table, after a short suspension. It is improved in appearance somewhat, and is now edited and published by Mr. Bookwater alone. We wish friend Ad. that success which every clever type merited.

The Washington Republic says that if any better plan of compromise than the one recommended by the President, be adopted, most undoubtedly he will be entitled to the credit of it! No doubt! And if any better plan than the one recommended by him should not pass and a dissolution of the Union should take place, he will be entitled to all the credit, according to the Republic's logic.

The excitement in New Orleans in regard to Cuba is greater than ever, and it is rumored that another expedition has been set on foot, and that thousands are willing to go there, and would go immediately, were there conveyances. Some trouble may grow out of this Cuban business yet.

Our thanks are due Hon. J. L. Taylor, M. C. from this District, for a copy of the President's California message and accompanying documents.

The Bombay railroad, the first one in India, is to be commenced soon.

Senator Foote has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Washington Monument Society on the 4th of July.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—This beautiful edifice is now up to the third story. We intend to brag some when it is completed.

Our Table.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW, June 1850. N. Y., \$5 per annum.

We have in the present number of this valuable magazine two interesting articles entitled "Trade," and "Money," besides the usual amount of statistics, interesting not only to merchants, but the people generally.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, May, '50. American edition.—Leonard Scott & Co., New York, \$3 per year.

"Dies Boreales" or "Christopher under Canvass" is continued, and "My Peninsular Medal," increases in interest. The cheapness of these foreign Reviews brings them within the reach of every one in this country, and they are worth double the price paid for them.

THE WATER CURS JOURNAL AND HERALD of reforms, June 1850. Fowler and Wells, N. Y., \$1.00 per year.

This number contains many interesting articles on Hydropathy, and we are confident that, were it read more, much of the opposition to its reforms would subside.

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, Keitt and Moore, N. Y., June 1850

This is an unusually interesting number, and contains the Portrait of F. P.

Editorial Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, June 9, 1850.

A model of Remington's bridge is now on exhibition at the Cincinnati Museum.

It is 36 feet long between the abutments and about 3½ feet wide, with 4 string pieces 2½ inches at the abutments and 1½ at the center. It is covered with strips of half inch flooring and has a low railing, which adds something to its strength.

From its light and fragile appearance, it would scarcely be thought strong enough to bear the weight of a man, but it will sustain as many men as can crowd on it, even to the weight of several tons. The top of the abutments, made of light frame work, slope downwards a little from front to back, causing the stringers to rise a little from the horizontal line as they leave the abutments. These last are secured to their tops, back, down on to the floor where they are bolted. The weight upon the bridge has been so great as to strain upon these fastenings until the floor had actually been raised a little.

As a test of the principle, there stands, along side of this model, another smaller one. It consists, simply, of three strings, or pieces of pine, raised some six inches from the floor, by frame work at each end serving as abutments. The three strings are 8 feet long between supports, 1 inch square at the ends and ¾ of an inch in the middle. In fact, nothing but little pine switches, looking a little like the weight of a child would snap them in two. They will, however, support as many men as can stand on them side by side. One of them broke the other day in the following manner. Six men were standing on them end, in taking up the seventh, the weight of all became mostly concentrated on one stick, owing to some failure in balancing, and it broke; not in the centre or smallest part, as would naturally be supposed, but close to the supports where it was largest. These bridges are, indeed, nothing more nor less than wooden suspension bridges, the strain being in the direction of the length of the stringers, not transverse. Like many other discoveries and inventions of genius, its simplicity leads us to wonder it had never been acted upon before.

A bridge is now being constructed in Alabama, near the residence of Remington, according to specifications furnished by him, which is to be a single span of 400 feet. Before it was concluded to adopt the plan, a trial model was constructed of 60 feet span with stringers one inch square in the centre. This bore fifteen tons before it broke.

Remington is an eccentric genius. Money appears to be no object with him; nor does he make any great effort to force his inventions into use, any further than to claim the invention as his own. He has invented a number of very useful things. He is now devoting his attention to perfecting plans for using water to afford both light and heat. The exhibitor of the model here, who is acquainted with him, informs me that he has seen a lamp burning in which, after being once heated and ignited, its own heat was employed to decompose the water into the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Should he succeed in so perfecting his plans as to decompose water so cheaply as to employ the gases on a large scale for light and heat, it will produce one of the greatest revolutions ever known in matters of science and he useful arts.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.—A special dispatch from Washington, of the 3d inst., says: Governor Washington, of the New Mexico, arrived on Saturday night, bringing important news from Santa Fe. I learn that not long before he left, a public meeting was held to consider the boundary question and the claims of Texas, when a hot dispute arose between a number of citizens and Texans. The meeting resulted in a fearful riot, which was about to end in a general fight, when the officer commanding the garrison ordered the troops to interfere and prevent bloodshed, which was done, though not without difficulty. A great excitement prevails in the city, the people of which declare that they will oppose to the utmost the attempt to force upon them the authority and laws of Texas.

The riot which has now taken place is said to have been provoked at the instigation of an Assistant Quarter Master, a Texan, attached to the U. S. forces.

News from Cuba.

BOSTON, June 7.

Captain Safford of the brig Portland, has just arrived here from Cardenas, with dates to the afternoon of the 21st ult., reports that about 300 troops had arrived there from Havana and all quiet. The five invaders left behind by General Lopez were in prison, and it was not known what would be done with them. The amount taken from the safe of the custom-house was acknowledged by the collector to be only \$1,000.

Spain and Portugal.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing June 5, says: The Spanish Minister will soon present, under proper instructions, a demand upon our Government for indemnity, on account of the late piratical invasion of Cuba, by parties organized in the United States, and upon their escape sheltered and protected by the United States. The amount of indemnity will be very large. The label, it is surmised, will bring dispatches to the Spanish Minister. She will arrive on the 9th. The demand for indemnity will be soon after urged, and accompanied by documentary evidence of the ravages committed by the American invaders. The British and French Ministers will make strong remonstrances against the permission by the United States of the violation of treaty obligations and national law.

Mr. Clay, our Minister to Portugal, is on his way home. The Government refused indemnity in the Fyral case. The President will recommend reprisals.

The Chillicotheans are again making an effort towards the construction of

BY TELEGRAPH.

Nashville Convention.

NASHVILLE, June 12.

Editors Dispatch:

Mr. Dawson had a resolution to offer, declaring the old lines in the south abolished, and that the whole south should unite in one party, which he desired should pass without remark.

Mr. Irwin said that if he had a child, he thought it should have a name. He would recommend that it be called the "Southern Republican party."

Mr. Rhett wished it to go to a committee, but Mr. Dawson preferred to withdraw it rather than let it go to committee. A resolution to adjourn sine die at 4 o'clock was laid on the table.

Second Dispatch.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—P. M.

Southern convention adjourned in harmony and high spirits, to meet on the sixth Monday after adjournment of Congress, at Nashville. Address in resolutions adopted by vote of every state, with few individuals dissenting Tennessee delegation unanimous. Clay's compromise condemned throughout. Missouri line declared extreme concession. Rights of Texas unanimously sustained.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 14.

Flour and Grain.—There was more inquiry for flour to-day, and a better feeling in the market generally. The sales however owing to most of the supplies being held above the views of buyers, were restricted to 160 and 200 bbls. Pa., from stores at \$5.50, 50 do. Ohio at same, 40 do for canal at \$5.25. In grain we heard of no transactions. Oats in store are held at 45c. Barley malt may now be quoted at \$1.05 a 10c.

Provisions.—The sales to-day were confined to 100 pieces country hams at 7c; and 100 do. shoulders, after our report at 4c loose.

Whiskey.—Sales of 150 bbls in lots from river at 22c, 25 do from railroad at same, 180 do from canal at 21c, 320 do in lots from river at 21c.

Stearns.—Sales of 10 hhdts at 51c, and 25 do prime at 6.

Molasses.—Sales of 325 bbls N. O. at 30, 50 do from landing at 29, and 15 do S. H. at 33c.

Rice.—Sales of small quantities at 41c.

Coffee.—Sales of 100 bags at 91c, part cash and part on time; 100 at 9c cash, and 400 do at 91c.

Cotton.—A sale of 46 bales middling at 12c.

Butter.—Sales at 8 a 61c.

River has fallen 5 inches during the last 24 hours and is still receding.

Pittsburgh, June 14.

River 3 ft. 4 inches and falling slowly. It rained this morning, and it is cloudy.

Arrival of the Canada—Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 11.

The Canada arrived this morning from Liverpool with dates to the 1st inst. The Victory sailed on the same day from Galway for Halifax and New York.

Cotton advanced ½d, fair New Orleans being quoted at 7½d. Week's sales 650,000 bales, of which speculators took near 20,000, and exporters less than 4,000.

A better feeling exists in flour, but no change in prices. The same may be said of wheat. Corn is dull, and prices 6d to 1s lower.

Political Intelligence.

The new House of Parliament was occupied by the Commons on Wednesday, since then Lord John Russell has obtained leave to introduce the bill which was rejected by the Lords at the last session, to enable Baron Rothschild to take his seat for the city of London.

An address to her Majesty by Lord Ashley has been carried, asking that measures be taken to stop all Post Office labor on the Sabbath throughout the Kingdom. The address met with unavailing opposition from the Cabinet. Profound silence is observed by the Ministry on all foreign affairs, and busy negotiations are going on between the French Cabinet and Downing street. The dead pause in the quarrel is only broken by the rumor that General LaFitte will return to-morrow.

The Russian Ambassador has been recalled from St. James'. In the meantime public opinion both in England and France, seems to have summed up the controversy, deciding that there is a secret cause behind the alleged one on dispute. And while it may be insisted upon that LaFitte was too hasty, Lord Palmerston will, it is believed in the end, be placed in a position beyond doubt that his offensive demonstration after all was done in self-defense. The decision in the Archer's Court in the Gotham case has been postponed till the 10th of June.

FRANCE.—The speakers in the continued debate on the Electoral Law bill, have been Lamartine, Thiers, Jules, Farries, Grey and Leon Fauchon. All the amendments moved, have been defeated and the second article was carried by an immense majority, the funds going up as the Mountain party went down.

Barnum, it is said, having been encouraged in his success, in procuring Jenny Lind, is now making great efforts to bring Queen Victoria on next year! She would doubtless have a great run!

The steamer Monongahela struck a rock at the foot of the rapids, on the upper Mississippi, on Sunday night week, and sunk in four feet water.

The steamer Scioto was discovered to be on fire near the middle of her cabin, on the starboard side, on Tuesday, just after leaving Cincinnati. It was extinguished, however, with promptness, and without doing much damage.

MARRIED.—At Captain Myer's Hotel in this place, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. G. W. Robinson, Mr. JOHN MILTON JONES to Miss CYNTHIA A. SPENCE both of Petersburg, Highland county, Ohio.—Hillboro' Gaz.

Said at last! We thought you'd peg out before you'd risk your all with the fickle god. Well, it boots not much whether one is "spliced" or not, just so he's cutting his way through life to the best advantage.

"In point of fact," as Uncle Felix says, it's better to "splice" when you can make a good